

The Gazette



of India

## EXTRAORDINARY

## PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

## PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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 No. 50] NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1963/PHALGUNA 30, 1884
 

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## DELIMITATION COMMISSION

## ORDER NO. 1

S.O. 874.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, we hereby determine, on the basis of the latest census figures and having regard to the provisions of articles 81 and 330 of the Constitution, the number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated to each State (other than the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the State of Nagaland) and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the scheduled castes and for the scheduled tribes of the State.

The present allocation of seats among these 14 States, as provided in the First Schedule to the Representation of the People Act, 1950, is as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	43
2. Assam]	12
3. Bihar	53
4. Gujarat	22
5. Kerala	18
6. Madhya Pradesh	36
7. Madras	41
8. Maharashtra]	44
9. Mysore	26
10. Orissa]	20
11. Punjab	22
12. Rajasthan]	22
13. Uttar Pradesh	86
14. West Bengal	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>481</b>

In addition, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is allotted six seats, the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area one seat, the North East Frontier Tract one seat and the several Union territories 18 seats in all, making up a total of 507.

Clause (1) of article 81 of the Constitution fixes the maximum limit of 500 for the number of members to be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in all the States, including Jammu and Kashmir and also Nagaland when that State is formed. Accordingly, the maximum number of elective seats available for allocation among the fourteen States is 493. After taking various circumstances into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it would be desirable and proper to increase the total number of seats from the present number of 481 to 490. The total population of these States has increased very considerably during the last ten years with the result that the average population per parliamentary constituency has increased from 732,654 in 1951 to 889,257 in

1961. Further, the increase is far from being uniform for all the States. Consequently, if the present total of 481 seats were retained and distributed among the fourteen States according to their population as ascertained at the last decennial census, three of the larger States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras lose as many as three seats each in the House of the People and Bihar also loses one seat. While this result cannot be completely avoided, it is to a certain extent mitigated by increasing the total number to 490. Uttar Pradesh then loses only one seat, Bihar does not lose any and Andhra Pradesh and Madras lose only two seats each. We notice that even if the total number were increased right upto the maximum permissible, namely 493, the position so far as Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madras are concerned would remain the same and the three additional seats would go to States which had not lost any seat. We therefore determine that the total number of seats in the House of the People to be allocated among these fourteen States should be increased from 481 to 490 only.

As regards the distribution of the seats among the States, the guiding principle is laid down in article 81(2)(a) as follows:—

“(a) there shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the States is, so far as practicable, the same for all States”.

The total population of the fourteen States according to the 1961 census is 427,732,685, which divided by 490 gives an average of 872.924 per seat. The population of each State is divided by this number to arrive at the number of seats to be allotted to that State. The calculations are given in the following table:—

Name of State	Population (1961)	Number of seats to be allotted
1. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	73,746,401	84.48 = 85
2. Bihar . . . . .	46,455,610	53.22 = 53
3. Maharashtra . . . . .	39,553,718	45.31 = 45
4. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	35,983,447	41.22 = 41
5. West Bengal . . . . .	34,926,279	40.01 = 40
6. Madras . . . . .	33,686,953	38.59 = 39
7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	32,372,408	37.09 = 37
8. Mysore . . . . .	23,586,772	27.02 = 27
9. Gujarat . . . . .	20,633,350	23.63 = 24
10. Punjab . . . . .	20,306,812	23.26 = 23
11. Rajasthan . . . . .	20,155,602	23.09 = 23
12. Orissa . . . . .	17,548,846	20.10 = 20
13. Kerala . . . . .	16,903,715	19.36 = 19
14. Assam . . . . .	11,872,772	13.60 = 14
TOTAL . . . . .	427,732,685	489.98 = 490

The figures in the third column have been calculated to the second decimal place and then rounded off to the nearest integer, except in the case of Uttar Pradesh where 84.48 has been rounded off to 85 in order to bring up the total to 490. This State having the largest fraction less than one-half gets the benefit.

Having determined the number of seats to be allotted to each State in the House of the People, we next determine the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and for the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with article 330 of the Constitution which reads as follows:—

“330. (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—

- (a) the Scheduled Castes;
- (b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam; and
- (c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State or Union territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State or Union territory in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or Union territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or Union territory or part of the State or Union territory, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State or Union territory."

The relevant population figures as ascertained at the last census are given in the table below:—

Name of the State	1951 Census population			Proportion to total population	
	Total	SC	ST	SC	ST
1. Uttar Pradesh . . .	73,746,401	15,417,245	..	·2091	..
2. Bihar . . .	46,455,610	6,536,875	·204,770	·1407	·0905
3. Maharashtra . . .	39,553,718	2,226,914	2,397,159	·0563	·0606
4. Andhra Pradesh . . .	35,983,447	4,973,616	1,324,368	·1382	·0368
5. West Bengal . . .	34,926,279	6,950,726	2,063,813	·1990	·0591
6. Madras . . .	33,686,953	6,072,536	252,646	·1803	·0075
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	32,372,408	4,253,024	6,678,410	·1314	·2063
8. Mysore . . .	23,586,772	3,117,232	192,096	·1322	·0081
9. Gujarat . . .	20,633,350	1,367,255	2,754,446	·0663	·1335
10. Punjab . . .	20,306,812	4,139,106	14,132	·2038	·0007
11. Rajasthan . . .	20,155,602	3,359,640	2,309,447	·1667	·1146
12. Orissa . . .	17,548,846	2,763,858	4,223,757	·1575	·2407
13. Kerala . . .	16,903,715	1,422,057	207,996	·0841	·0123
14. Assam . . .	11,872,772	732,756	1,111,506(a) 956,858(b)	·0617	·0936(a) ·0806(b)
TOTAL . . .	427,732,685	63,332,840	28,691,474	·1481	·0671

Note.—(a) For the autonomous districts of Assam.

(b) For Assam excluding tribal areas.

The calculations determining the number of seats to be reserved for (a) the Scheduled Castes of each State (b) the Scheduled Tribes of each State except those in the tribal areas of Assam and (c) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, are set out in the table below:—

Name of State	Total No. of seats to be allotted	No. of seats to be reserved	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Uttar Pradesh . . .	85	$85 \times \cdot 2091 = 17 \cdot 75 = 18$	..
2. Bihar . . .	53	$53 \times \cdot 1407 = 7 \cdot 46 = 7$	$53 \times \cdot 0905 = 4 \cdot 80 = 5$
3. Maharashtra . . .	45	$45 \times \cdot 0563 = 2 \cdot 53 = 3$	$45 \times \cdot 0606 = 2 \cdot 73 = 3$
4. Andhra Pradesh . . .	41	$41 \times \cdot 1382 = 5 \cdot 67 = 6$	$41 \times \cdot 0368 = 1 \cdot 51 = 2$
5. West Bengal . . .	40	$40 \times \cdot 1990 = 7 \cdot 96 = 8$	$40 \times \cdot 0591 = 2 \cdot 36 = 2$
6. Madras . . .	39	$39 \times \cdot 1803 = 7 \cdot 03 = 7$	$39 \times \cdot 0075 = 0 \cdot 29 = 0$
7. Madhya Pradesh . . .	37	$37 \times \cdot 1314 = 4 \cdot 86 = 5$	$37 \times \cdot 2063 = 7 \cdot 63 = 8$
8. Mysore . . .	27	$27 \times \cdot 1322 = 3 \cdot 57 = 4$	$27 \times \cdot 0081 = 0 \cdot 23 = 0$
9. Gujarat . . .	24	$24 \times \cdot 0663 = 1 \cdot 59 = 2$	$24 \times \cdot 1335 = 3 \cdot 20 = 3$
10. Punjab . . .	23	$23 \times \cdot 2038 = 4 \cdot 69 = 5$	$23 \times \cdot 0007 = 0 \cdot 02 = 0$
11. Rajasthan . . .	23	$23 \times \cdot 1667 = 3 \cdot 84 = 4$	$23 \times \cdot 1146 = 2 \cdot 63 = 3$
12. Orissa . . .	20	$20 \times \cdot 1575 = 3 \cdot 15 = 3$	$20 \times \cdot 2407 = 4 \cdot 81 = 5$
13. Kerala . . .	19	$19 \times \cdot 0841 = 1 \cdot 60 = 2$	$19 \times \cdot 0123 = 0 \cdot 23 = 0$
14. Assam . . .	14	$14 \times \cdot 0617 = 0 \cdot 86 = 1$	$14 \times \cdot 0936 = 1 \cdot 31 = 1$
			(a)
			$14 \times \cdot 0806 = 1 \cdot 13 = 1$
			(b)
TOTAL . . .	490	75	33

Note.—(a) For the autonomous districts of Assam.

(b) For Assam excluding tribal areas.

In every case without exception the rounding off has been done to the nearest integer.

Accordingly in pursuance of clause (a) of section 8 of the Act, we, determine the number of seats to be allotted to each of the States in the House of the People and the number of seats if any, to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State as set out in the table below:—

Name of State	Total number of seats	Number of seats reserved for	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2
2. Assam	14	1	2*
3. Bihar	53	7	5
4. Gujarat	24	2	3
5. Kerala	19	2	Nil
6. Madhya Pradesh	37	5	8
7. Madras	39	7	Nil
8. Maharashtra	45	3	3
9. Mysore	27	4	Nil
10. Orissa	20	3	5
11. Punjab	23	5	Nil
12. Rajasthan	23	4	3
13. Uttar Pradesh	85	18	Nil
14. West Bengal	40	8	2
TOTAL	490	75	33

\*One of these two seats will be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes of Assam excluding the tribal areas and the other for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

New Delhi,

The 20th March 1963.

J. L. Kapur, Chairman.

C. P. Sinha.

K. V. K. Sundaram.

[No. 282/63(2).]

By Order,

P. S. SUBRAMANIAN, Secy.